

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

TERMS: For one year, in advance, \$10.00. For six months, \$6.00. For three months, \$3.50. For one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. The Weekly Herald, published every Saturday, at 5 cents per copy. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold by all news-vendors in New York and elsewhere. It is also sold by mail, at the rate of \$1.00 per month, in advance. It is sent free of charge to all subscribers who send no money, but who are known to the publisher. It is also sent free of charge to all subscribers who are unable to pay for it, but who are known to the publisher. It is also sent free of charge to all subscribers who are unable to pay for it, but who are known to the publisher.

Volume XIX. No. 176.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Dick, the News-Week, and the New York Herald.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Broadway-Dick, the News-Week, and the New York Herald.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Pizarro, the News-Week, and the New York Herald.

AMERICAN MUSICAL THEATRE, Broadway-Dick, the News-Week, and the New York Herald.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Dick, the News-Week, and the New York Herald.

THE MINSTREL HALL, 44 Broadway-Dick, the News-Week, and the New York Herald.

BURLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 330 Broadway-Dick, the News-Week, and the New York Herald.

FRANCOIS'S HIPPODROME-MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

## To the Public.

The New York Herald has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The daily Herald circulates nearly sixty thousand copies per day.

The weekly editions—published on Saturday and Sunday—reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets per week.

The aggregate issue of the Herald establishment is about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over twenty millions of sheets per annum.

## Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Herald mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Harrison, will leave Jersey City to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half past six o'clock in the morning.

The Weekly Herald, (printed in French and English), will be published at half past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe—

Liverpool, John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

London, Wm. Edwards, Strand & Co., No. 17, Cornhill.

Paris, Wm. Edwards, Strand & Co., No. 17, Cornhill.

Paris, Wm. Edwards, Strand & Co., No. 17, Cornhill.

## The News.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of papers on various subjects, including a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee in favor of repealing the duty on railroad iron, the subject of the slave trade and slavery in this country was brought up. Mr. Clayton reported his bill for the suppression of the slave trade in American vessels. A synopsis of its provisions, which are as stringent as the most zealous abolitionist could desire, is given in the report of the proceedings. It was stated that the measure had received the approval of every member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee the memorial of certain citizens of Boston for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave law elicited a very forcible speech from Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, who characterized the motives of the petitioners as unwholesome and tending to break down the constitution and degrade the South. He identified the movement with the address recently issued by the anti-Nebraska members of Congress, and commented severely upon the consequences of both. It would seem that the anti-slavery elements are rapidly combining for an onslaught on that provision of the law providing for the rendition of slaves. Mr. Chase gave notice that he would ask leave to-day to introduce a bill to prohibit slavery in the Territories. The debate was very generally participated in. Mr. Dixon has the floor to-morrow, and will probably let us have a little light as to the origin of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

In the House, on a motion to go into committee on the bill appropriating ten million dollars for carrying out treaty stipulations with Mexico, Mr. Benton brought forward his motion of inquiry into the alleged violation of the privileges of the House in the concocting of the famous Gadsden treaty. The points made by Mr. Benton were embraced in a series of resolutions, which may be found in the telegraphic report of the proceedings. The Speaker, however, being unable to perceive the existence of any question of privilege in the position assumed, overruled the motion, and the House went into committee. At this point of the proceedings, Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the task of pushing the bill through has been committed, moved to amend, thus opening the discussion. Mr. Benton began the debate with a powerful speech against the measure, in which he showed the worthlessness of the territory acquired, the exorbitant price paid for it, and the fraud that had been practised by endeavoring to make the people believe that the government is liable for the depredations of the Indians on the frontier by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the abrogation of which is made an offset for the ten million dollars donated to Santa Anna. As to the conduct of the administration in presenting a demand for so large a sum of money on such short notice, he likened it to the highwayman's summons to "stand and deliver." Mr. Bayly replied to the remarks of Mr. Benton. The discussion bids fair to prove the most interesting of the session.

## THE CHOLERA.

There were three cases of Asiatic cholera in this city yesterday reported to the Alms House. The first was Mary Kennedy, an Irish woman, who died at No. 36 Pearl street. A duplicate was sent in to the Commissioner in regard to this case from the physicians; one pronouncing the cause of death cholera morbus, and the other calling it Asiatic cholera. The next case was Henry Weissenborn, a German, who died at No. 268 West Thirty-ninth street, and the third, Jane Lowrie, an Irish girl who died in the afternoon at the Cholera Hospital in Franklin street.

The report of the health officer of Brooklyn, shows that during the past week there have been twelve deaths of cholera in that city. There were also six deaths of cholera infantum, and four of cholera morbus.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Atlantic's news exercised very little influence on the prices of breadstuffs. Inferior or low grades of flour were heavy, owing chiefly to local causes, which were operative last week, and sales were made at about 124 cents per barrel lower rates. Choice and extra grades were unchanged. Wheat was dull and tended downwards, while corn was without material change. Cotton was rather dull at the official quotations.

Freights to Liverpool were firm. Flour was engaged at 2s. per barrel, and grain at 6d. in ship's bags.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. Gilbert Dean, member of Congress from the Twelfth district of this State, has been appointed by Governor Seymour to the seat in the Congress made vacant by the death of Judge Samuel Barculo.

The United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia yesterday granted an injunction against the removal of the Wheeling bridge.

There were nearly nine feet of water in the channel of the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, yesterday.

The difficulty between the engineers and the Erie Railroad Company has been settled, and hereafter the trains will run as usual. Yesterday afternoon a committee of the engineers called upon the officers of the road, and after a consultation, were satisfied that the road was safe.

infed that they misunderstood the meaning of the rules and regulations of the superior court, and after the explanation by the officers of their true meaning, the engineers were satisfied, and agreed to return to the duty. This settlement of the differences is unexceptionable, no concessions being made on either side. It is estimated that the company has lost over one hundred thousand dollars by the action of the engineers, besides the damages to freight, but will have to be made good.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival a New Orleans we have advice from Vera Cruz to the 23d instant. The political intelligence is unimportant. There was a report that a trifling engagement had taken place between the government troops and a party of insurgents, in which the latter were beaten. Madame Santag, the celebrated singer, while on her way back to the United States, was attacked by cholera, and died on the 10th inst.

## AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The City Hall was in session last evening. The Board of Aldermen, the Committee on Printing, and the Committee on Finance, were in session. The Board of Aldermen passed resolutions directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for publishing the advertisements, &c., and stipulating rules for the direction of bidders in making proposals. It is proposed to consider a contract with newspapers offering to perform the work at the lowest price per line per thousand papers circulated in the city, exclusive of Sunday and extra issues. The Board adjourned till Monday next.

The House Carpenter's Association held a meeting at Merritt Hall, Spring street, last evening, at which the subject of a "Co-operative Trade Union" was very freely and favorably discussed.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has confirmed the decision of the Judge at Special Term, declaring the liability of insurance companies to taxation on their capital, and if the capital be not otherwise limited, on the fund upon which they do business. A decision of Judge Roosevelt's, delivered in Special Term, as to the practice in suits against insurance companies, will also be found in our legal intelligence.

Some further evidence was elicited yesterday before Justice Osborn, respecting the firing of Mr. Jennings' store in Broadway. One of the parties under arrest, named White, has made a curious statement, declaring that Lyman Barr acknowledged to him that he set fire to the store after robbing it. The evidence will be found in another column.

The divorce case of Walker vs. Walker was continued in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. A full report of the proceedings is given in another column. The trial still continues to attract crowds of spectators.

**Party Politics—The Crisis—The Wings of the Two Sections—Unity of the Wings of the South.**

We spread before our readers this morning, a chapter of copious extracts, chiefly from whig journals, North and South, in reference to the reorganization in each section of the scattered fragments of the late national whig party. We commend these extracts to the careful attention of our readers, of all parties.

We are entering upon a political epoch of the highest importance and involving the most comprehensive issues, for good or evil, to this Union, and all the political developments foreboding the reconstruction of parties for the grand campaign of 1856, are, therefore, of paramount interest. Things are now in a state of fearful confusion in both the old parties; the symptoms of their reorganization are bad—altogether bad—and promise little but mischief. From all the signs of the times, North and South, whig and democratic, anti-slavery and secession, sectional and factious, there is a tendency to a continued demoralization in party politics—a to a sectional warfare of the most deadly and dangerous character—to a wide spread political corruption—to sedition, secession, and disunion. The counsels of peace and of reconciliation between the two sections, are drowned in the universal clamor upon the slavery question. The Union, and the history, the glory, the grandeur, the prosperity and the necessity of the Union, have become an old story. Danger surrounds us upon every side; yet the cry so often repeated, is regarded with ridicule or indifference, while bold incendiaries are sapping the citadel of our strength, our unity, prosperity and our safety as a homogeneous people. Never, since the adoption of the constitution, has the ghost of disunion risen before us in so palpable a shape—never were politicians, demagogues, fanatics and scheming agitators of discord and revolution so busy and hopeful as now—never have the sober, conservative, reliable, patriotic masses of the people, North and South, been so utterly indifferent to the facts and scenes daily transpiring before their eyes, and all tending to the destruction of the moral, political, social and religious ties which bind the several parts of the Union together.

In reading over the political extracts which we publish this morning, we look in vain, except among the Southern whig journals, for anything of that wholesome and enlarged spirit of political consistency which, at this crisis, should animate the good and trusty men of all parties. The spoils—the spoils—lie at the bottom of all the plans and speculations of all others of our party—union or disunion. The leading whig papers of the North are only intent upon such a coalition as will command the spoils; and if a junction with all the anti-slavery, socialist and infidel factions of the North, will accomplish the object, so be it—let the South secede. Such is their programme. The Charleston Mercury, the leading secession organ of the South, calls upon the South to rally for a stern resistance to the anti-slavery movements of the North. All very well; but the prospects of the spoils of a Southern confederacy are improving, and the Mercury hardly attempts to disguise its exultation in consequence. The Richmond Enquirer, a sort of half-and-half free soil and secession organ of the Cabinet, protests against any junction of the democratic party with the Southern whigs, for fear that the latter may come in for a share of the spoils. The present democratic party of the administration is good enough for such democratic organs as the Enquirer, as long as it commands the spoils. Let the Southern whigs go elsewhere. The democratic family is already sufficiently large for the plunder it has won—or the poor whigs may help us if they will; but we can make no terms concerning the spoils. They are welcome to our principles; but we cannot sacrifice our monopoly of the plunder.

It will be seen, however, that the whig journals of the South are generally opposed to any union of the Southern whig party with the democratic party, as long as the latter ranges the free soil and secession coalition of the administration. And we were prepared for this, when we saw the Southern whigs gaily changing from W. H. Seward & Co. to the Van Burens, the Benjamin F. Butlers, and the other democratic builders of the Bedford platform! It is very evident, from our extracts, that the Southern whig party is in no danger of a junction with the democratic party, and the latter still undergo a most essential and thorough purification. But as the secession wing of the Southern democracy holds the ascendancy over the party in that quarter, and as the free soil wing holds the spoils in the North, and as both make common cause with the administration, as the head in front of the present national democratic party, we may safely conclude that between the Southern whigs and the present dominant democratic organization there neither will nor can be any amalgamation in view of the next Presidential campaign.

The party prospects, then, for the campaign of 1856 are—First an overshadowing anti-Nebraska, anti-slavery Northern party, including the Northern whigs, some democratic free soilers, and all the outside abolition, socialist, and infidel factions. Secondly, an independent Southern National Union whig party, which may probably form a junction yet with the national democrats of New York and the North, upon constitutional principles. Thirdly, an administration democratic party, utterly powerless in the North and demoralized in the South. Should the Southern whigs, ignoring all their old, obsolete party issues, lay down a new, consistent, national and practical Union platform, they may still rally to their support the balance of power, even in the North. Let them, to this end, hold their Southern conventions, and take the initiative in the formation of the proposed national Union party, and make such arrangements for a national convention of the Union and Constitutional men of all parties as may be deemed expedient in the fulfillment of their plans. The whigs of the North are hopelessly cut off from a reunion with their late brethren of the South. The dominant administration democratic party, upon its present organization and associations, (if they shall continue, as they probably will,) is destined to an ignominious defeat in 1856. Neither Nebraska, nor the Gadsden treaty, nor a war with Spain can save it.

The Southern whigs are in a position to command the balance of power. Let them act accordingly, and they may right the ship of State, and defeat the conspirators against the Union, North and South.

**THE RECENT EVENTS AT SHANGHAI.**—The account that we published yesterday of the Anglo-American exploit at Shanghai, reads more like a fable of the Homeric ages than a sober narrative of modern events. We have the same marvellous feats of prowess, the same apocryphal tales of favorite heroes, and the same glowing imagery that constitute the classic epic, and we want but the flowing numbers to complete the resemblance. We have even our Achilles in the person of the American commander, and we are assured by the chronicler of the scene, that in the heat of the battle he appeared to be invested with God-like attributes, his usually small figure dilating into colossal proportions. That our sailors and marines should have seemed demi-gods in the eyes of the imperialists is natural enough, for we believe that never before were such terrific odds defeated by such a handful of men, and we may well excuse Jack for catching the infection and believing in his own divinity, when we take the extraordinary character of the achievement into account.

Speaking more seriously, nothing can more strikingly illustrate the restless force by which the Anglo-Saxon race sweeps from before every obstacle opposed to its progress, than the events to which we allude. Here have been two armies of Chinese in presence of each other for months, carrying on a system of effective hostilities, and unable either of them to make the slightest impression upon the position of the other. Some incidental outrages committed upon the foreign settlement roused the blood of the English and Americans, and with a force of only three hundred men against ten thousand, in little more than an hour they drive the Imperialists from their trenches, and take possession of their forts. Their exclusive system once broken through, what barriers can feeble, enervated barbarians like these oppose to the energy and determination of a race which takes no account of numbers, and which makes a merit of triumphing over difficulties? They have, hitherto, only found a protection in the moderation and good feeling of the European and American nations; but the time is evidently near at hand when the latter will have to abandon the neutrality which they have up to the present time observed, and to declare themselves for the party with which they are naturally allied by interest and sentiment. The events at Shanghai have opportunely arrived to hasten a decision that should have been sooner come to, and our government, as well as that of England, will commit a great political fault, if they are deterred by any feelings of misplaced delicacy or squeamishness from profiting by the present favorable conjuncture of circumstances, to make such terms with the insurgents as their countenance, if not their active co-operation, will now enable them to secure.

**THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO.**—In the state of collapse into which the war excitement has fallen in France, the arrest of M. Dillon by the authorities at San Francisco, has proved quite a god-send to the Paris newspapers. There are so few subjects on which they dare speak out their minds, that topics of this sort are sure to have expended upon them an unusual amount of force and earnestness. We are, therefore, not surprised to find these journals filled with commentaries and reflections somewhat stronger than the importance of the occasion calls for, and which, although not positively warlike in their tone, yet border closely upon it. In recognizing that the decision of Judge Hoffman was erroneous as regards the legal point involved in the consul's arrest, we have done all that the French government had a right to expect from us, and were we to go further and consent to salute his flag, it would only be establishing a precedent which would render the consular office a shield for violations of international law that could not for a moment be tolerated in any civilized country.

"By Authority," or How?—The little morning organ of the free soil, soft shell administration democracy, has been virtually read out of Tammany Hall for its abuse of the Irish Catholics, but still consoles itself under cover of the administration, and still keeps up a trick fire against the Irishmen. The Washington Union says nothing, but yet once more we ask, is this abuse of Irish Catholic population, by one of the organs of the administration, "by authority," or how? If John Coghane could be made to swallow the Nebraska bill, surely there is power enough in the Cabinet, or Kitchen Cabinet, to make the Morning Star sing to the music of the Washington Union.

**THE GADSDEN TREATY.—THE HURRY OF THE HOUSE.**—The bill making appropriations of ten millions of dollars for the relief of Santa Anna, according to the stipulations of the Gadsden treaty, was taken up yesterday in the House, with an evident resolution on the part of the administration devotees to push it straight through. Col. Benton's plan for crushing it upon a question of privilege, was instantly overruled. Could not listen to a non-sensical proposition, when Santa Anna has graciously given us only to the thirtieth, in which time we are either to pay the money or let it alone. And so Old Bullion was reduced to the privilege of an hour to speak against the bill; and the debate went on, the administration men having resolved to "go it blind" for the treaty, as a proof of their loyalty and devotion to their masters.

We have shown that there is nothing in this treaty, except the interests of the stockholders and speculators concerned. It neither gives us El Paso, which commands the southern passage through the Rocky Mountain range, nor the mouth of the Colorado of the Gulf of California, without which the free navigation of the gulf is all moonshine. El Paso, or the Pass, and the mouth of the Colorado are still retained by Santa Anna for another speculation. We are released from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which binds us to protect the Mexican frontiers against the invasions of our wild Indians. But as we acquire the identical country to which the plundering expeditions of the Apaches against travellers are chiefly directed, the release is no release at all. We get the Indians with the territory, and pay ten millions for the exclusive possession of them. We buy the Apaches of Santa Anna, who releases us from the duty of fighting them, if we think proper to allow them to murder and plunder our own people with impunity, within our own territory.

The House having failed to institute an investigation into the secret and outside agencies and interests connected with this Gadsden treaty, it is still possible that there are men in the Senate acquainted with the facts, who will have the extra courage and the independence which seem to be required for a fearless exposure of the imposition in plain English, from first to last—from the original twenty millions to the reduced *quid pro quo* of ten millions. There is otherwise a fair prospect that instead of reducing the revenues to deplete the treasury, Guthrie will be compelled to ask a loan to meet deficiencies before the adjournment of the next session. The Gadsden treaty opens the treasury and lets the spooks in. Having no assurance of power beyond their present term, it is evidently the policy and the purpose of the administration and its partisans in Congress to clean out the treasury while they can. The tariff project for reducing the revenues is a humbug—a trick for pulling wool over the eyes of the innocent people. The game is the spoils, and all that can be had.

**OUR NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—THE DEMOCRATIC FREE SOILERS.**—The Evening Post is becoming seriously befogged concerning the prospects of our November elections, and is particularly anxious respecting the policy of the soft shell and the hard shell democracy upon the Nebraska question. It has discovered that Nebraska has split the hard into two factions, each of which will probably run a candidate for Governor; but is very fearful that the softs will also explode at their Syracuse convention into two or three little cliques, if the administration shall insist upon making Nebraska the Shibboleth of good standing in the orthodox church. Now we have just one word of advice for our anti-Nebraska, free soil poets of the Post. Mr. Benjamin F. Butler has declared that he would rather vote for Seward for President than for Judge Douglas. He has thus probably indicated the course which the Post itself intends to pursue. If, therefore, our neighbors of the Post are only desirous of being on the strong side in November, they had better go over to the Seward interest at once. We should not be at all surprised, if from the demoralizing spoils policy of the administration and other merely incidental causes, the New York democrats, of both factions, were to be entirely excluded from the next Congress and the next Legislature, leaving not a solitary man to tell the tale of the wrongs of the hard shells, or the sufferings of the softs, at Albany or at Washington. Such are the signs of the times.

**THE ERIC RAILROAD TROUBLES.**—SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES—OVER \$100,000 LOSS TO THE COMPANY.

The differences which have existed between this company and the engineers were satisfactorily settled yesterday, and the engineers are returned to their station. A meeting of the engineers was held yesterday noon, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted to return to work. The result of the meeting was telegraphed to Mr. McCallum, and orders were accordingly issued for the business to be resumed. The trains from this morning will be run the same as before the strike. A gentleman extensively connected in this road states that the loss has been over \$100,000 per day, besides the damages to be paid on freight.

**TRAINS ARRIVED YESTERDAY.**

Mail train at 8 A. M. arrived at 11:37 A. M. Mail train arrived at 8:55 P. M. on time. Two passenger trains arrived on time.

**NEW YORK AND ERIC RAILROAD.**—Office General Superintendent, New York, June 24.

To JOHN DOUGHERTY, Wm. SCHMIDT, JOHN C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

Gentlemen—I have explained the 6th, Supplementary Instructions of May 15th, as follows:

"To be simply means that the engineer is responsible for the running of a switch at a station where he is in charge, and for the safety of the train after meeting a signal to go forward, from a switchman or any other person." But no engineer will be held responsible under such circumstances, without a full hearing of the case, and he will be held responsible if he is found to be in fault through his own carelessness.

By reference to what is called the Posting Rules, I would again say that it has not been extended except to the several divisions of this road and its branches, in all of which this company has a financial interest, and that we have no intention of extending it further.

Respectfully yours, D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

SUBSISTENCE DEPT. June 26, 1854.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent of the NEW YORK AND ERIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the engineers of the New York and Erie Railroad, held at the United States Hotel, to hear the report of the committee upon hearing which reports, and reading the letter of D. C. McCallum, it was unanimously resolved:

Resolved, That the letter of D. C. McCallum, Esq., to our committee, as read before us this day, in addition to the verbal statement of Mr. McCallum to the committee, be adopted as the basis of our proceedings.

Resolved, That we present to our committee our warmest thanks for the constant manner in which they have performed all of the arduous duties imposed upon them.

Resolved, That we make every effort to reform our ways.

Resolved, That the committee immediately inform Mr. McCallum of the action of this meeting.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, Wm. SCHMIDT, JOHN C. McCALLUM, Committee.

**Court Calendar—This Day.**

U. S. District Court—Nos. 42, 17, 40, 51, 58, 16, 67, 68, 47, 14, 31, 44, 45, 50, 56, 57, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Supreme Court—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Common Pleas—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

County Court—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

City Court—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Supreme Court—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Common Pleas—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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